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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. CARE International

(General: 1991)

I. Introduction: CARE International's Aims and Purposes

CARE continued to promote approaches to overcoming poverty and supporting lasting change by strengthening capacity for self-help; providing economic opportunity; delivering relief in emergencies; influencing policy decisions at all levels and addressing discrimination in all its forms. CARE International (CI) is a confederation of twelve national members with offices in Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Thailand, and working in more than 65 countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Latin America. It continued to be a member of the Standing Committee for Humanitarian Response, the NGO Committee on the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and various NGO consortia which interact with the Untied Nations at headquarters, regional and country levels.

II. Contribution to the Work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies, conferences, meetings

In 2005, CARE International moved its headquarters from Brussels to Geneva, and maintained full-time representation in both New York and Brussels. These offices held regular meetings with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations World Food Program (UNWFP), (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), provided consultation on the Economic and Social Council's annual humanitarian segment, issues taken up by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), and issues of concern to the donor governments in the Humanitarian Liaison Working Group. In addition, CARE International sent representatives to observe and take part in United Nations meetings and conferences during the reporting period, including:

1. **OCHA/Interaction monthly humanitarian meetings in New York**, 2003 – 2006.

2. **United Nations General Assembly 2006 High Level Meeting on AIDS**, May 31 – June 2, 2006, New York. CI delegation from Africa, Europe and the United States of America launched a report analyzing the role of civil society in reviewing progress from the 2001 United Nations Special Session in the May 31 event entitled, "*Code of Good Practice for NGOs Responding to HIV/AIDS*"; on May 31, 2006 Millicent Obaso, CARE's HIV/AIDS advisor for East and Central Africa, was selected to deliver a statement in the General Assembly plenary; worked with NGOs and government partners to include text appearing in Article 28 of the final Declaration ensuring access to nutritious food is a recognize component of prevention, positive living with HIV and adherence to anti-retroviral treatment.

3. **49th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women**, February 28 – March 11, 2005, New York. CARE International delegation hosted an international panel discussion chaired by the Norwegian Ambassador for Human Rights on gender-based violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations Bodies and/or Specialized Agencies in the Field and/or at Headquarters

CARE implemented numerous emergency relief and development projects in cooperation and contractual relationships with many specialized agencies of the United Nations, including UNHCR, UNWFP, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. For example:

- Emergency Food Assistance and Agricultural Training programs in cooperation with UNWFP in countries such as Niger, Malawi, and Indonesia, to name a few.

- Family Planning Assistance and Education programs with UNFPA in countries such as Viet Nam, Cambodia and Mozambique, to name a few.

- Programming in Post-conflict Rehabilitation, Village Banking and Credit, and Child Social Services with UNDP in countries such as Bangladesh, Haiti and the United Republic of Tanzania, to name a few.

- Programs in Refugee Camp management, Logistics, Food and Fuel Distribution, Sanitation, Mother/Child and Reproductive Health, Returnee Assistance and Resettlement with UNHCR and UNOCHA in Albania and Kenya and with the World Health Organization in Bangladesh.

- Partner with UNICEF in the Better Care Network to provide support to families affected by HIV/AIDS, ensuring appropriate placements for children, encouraging guardianship and adoption arrangements, and providing support and monitoring for foster families.

iii) Initiatives undertaken in support of the internationally agreed development standards, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Education for All (EFA) CARE International continued to emphasize programming to promote the progress toward the MDGs in all regions where it works. The following are a *sample* of actions taken around the world in dozens of countries:

Goal 1, Target 2. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

In 2005, CARE projects helped meet the urgent nutrition needs of more than 48 million poor people in countries such as Haiti, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Cambodia and Yemen.

Goal 2, Target 3. Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

In 2004, CARE programs worldwide provided nearly nine million students, primarily girls, with access to schools and better quality education through teacher training and increased community involvement in countries such as Niger, Honduras and El Salvador.

Goal 4, Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds…the under-five mortality rate

In 2002, more than 1.5 million infants were immunized for measles before their first birthday, and the health of nearly 2 million children was strengthened with nutritional supplements (vitamin A and iron folate) through CARE projects in countries such as Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Nepal and Yemen.

Goal 5. Improve maternal health

In 2005, CARE helped nearly 31 million mothers and children gain better access to quality health services in countries such as Guatemala, Nepal and Ethiopia.

Goal 6, Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

In 2004, through Care and our partners, more than seven million people received information to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in countries such as Uganda, Mali and Haiti; assistance was provided to orphans in Rwanda and food security and nutrition programming helped people affected by HIV/AIDS in Malawi and Zambia.

Goal 7, Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

In 2005, CARE's programs helped train more than 21 million people in activities relating to agriculture and natural resource management in countries such as Burundi, Bolivia and Tajikistan. These programs continued beyond the reporting period.

Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

In 2003 CARE made it possible for 1.1 million people to gain access to sufficient and safe water supplies in countries such as Togo, Jordan, and Bolivia.

III. Activities in Support of Global Principles

1. International AIDS Conference (August 13-18, 2006, Toronto, Canada) where delegates from more than 65 CARE Member and country offices took part in more than 30 events.

2. CARE Australia's World Hunger Campaign (WHC) built upon World Food Day (2005) to fight hunger and malnutrition in the developing world, in a partnership with the UNWFP and Brumby's Bakeries to educate some 240,000 students about these issues.

3. March 28, 2005, CI's Secretary General met with Kofi Annan to discuss the humanitarian crisis in Darfur.

4. June 22, 2004, CI's Secretary General delivered a statement to United Nations Security Council on Peacebuilding at the invitation of the Philippines government (Council President for June).

5. CI Secretary General met with senior officials in United Nations agencies and Missions to discuss humanitarian issues in Africa and Asia: October 2003, June, October 2004, March, October 2005, April 2006.

6. July 2006, CI launched its "Poverty-Climate Change Initiative" through which it sought to address climate change's impact on the poor in its worldwide programming of its realities.

7. International Shelter Conference, November 16-17, 2006, CARE International partnered with the massive United Nations tsunami relief effort in providing water, sanitation, shelter and other assistance to hundreds of thousands of shattered communities in Sri Lanka, Somalia and India to name a few.

2. International Council on Human Rights Policy

(Special: 2003)

PART I. Introduction: Aims and purpose of the organisation

The International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP) was created in 1998 to conduct practical research into dilemmas and problems faced by organisations that work in the field of human rights.

PART II Contribution of the organisation to the work of the United Nations:

i) Participation in work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and or major conferences and other United Nations Meetings

1) Corruption: United Nations Conference on Corruption convened by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Government of Poland, 8-9 November 2006, Warsaw (Poland): the Executive Director was Rapporteur of the Conference. ICHRP is conducting a research project on corruption and human rights.

2) Human Rights Council: from 7 April 2005 to 4 July 2005 ICHRP published five papers on reform of the United Nations Human Rights Commission (Flowerhill Papers) in consultation with United Nations Special Rapporteurs, United Nations experts and staff of the OHCHR. It participated at

the Opening Session of the Human Rights Council, 19-30 June 2006, Geneva (Switzerland), and in three official meetings (2 May and 7 June 2005, 28 August 2006) convened by the Swiss Government in Lausanne (Switzerland) to discuss creation of the Human Rights Council.

3) National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs): in 2005, ICHRP co-published the report *Assessing the Effectiveness of the National Human Rights Institutions* with the OHCHR, for which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights wrote the preface. ICHRP participated in a roundtable on the role of NHRIs in conflict and post-conflict situations, organised by the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and the OHCHR in Belfast (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) on 22-23 June 2006. ICHRP participated in a seminar on NHRIs, organised by OHCHR, to discuss the Paris Principles at the Palais Wilson, Geneva (Switzerland), on 10-11 December 2003.

4) Human Rights and Peace Agreements: An ICHRP report *Negotiating Justice? Human Rights and Peace Agreements*, was launched in Bern (Switzerland), 5 April 2006, at a meeting sponsored by the Swiss and Norwegian Governments, for which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights acted as Rapporteur. The report examined peace negotiations, including several United Nations peace missions, in Cambodia, El Salvador, Mozambique, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala, Northern Ireland, Sierra Leone and Burundi.

5) Business and Human Rights: ICHRP's participated in a OHCHR consultation on the Draft Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights, Palais des Nations, Geneva (Switzerland), 22 October 2004.

6) Racial Discrimination: ICHRP Research Director presented the Council's work at a Workshop on racism organised by OHCHR and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) in Paris (France), 19-20 February 2003. He presented the paper *Media and the problem of racism* (E/CN.4/2003/WG.20/Misc.5) at the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Third Session, Palais des Nations, Geneva (Switzerland), 6 October 2003.

7) Human Rights Defenders: the Executive Director acted as Rapporteur for the Second and Third Platforms on Human Rights Defenders organised by the NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) Frontline, on 10-13 September 2003 and 13-15 October 2005, in Dublin (Ireland), and at two meetings of European human rights NGOs convened by the Irish Presidency of the European Union (EU) in Dublin (Ireland) on 12 May 2004, and the Netherlands Presidency of the EU in the Hague (Netherlands) on 9-10 December 2004.

8) Presentations to OHCHR, Geneva (Switzerland): ICHRP presented the findings of its report *Crime, Public Order and Human Rights* to staff of OHCHR on 2 April 2003; and the findings of its report *Enhancing Access to Human Rights* to staff of OHCHR on 28 September 2004.

9) 9 October 2003, Geneva (Switzerland): ICHRP staff helped the Secretary and two Commissioners of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations (Cardoso Panel) to meet with NGOs in Geneva at the International Service for Human Rights.

10) United Nations' Social Forum: the Executive Director spoke on "New tools of accountability" at the Palais des Nations, Geneva (Switzerland) on 22 July 2005.

ii) Co-operation with United Nations bodies/specialised agencies in the field or Headquarters

1) Migration: ICHRP staff and Board members gave expert advice to the Global Commission on International Migration in 2005. ICHRP is conducting research into the status of migrants under United Nations treaties and the Treaty on International Crime and its two protocols on Smuggling and Trafficking. Council researchers interviewed staff of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna (Austria) and did research in Malaysia, Mexico, the United Kingdom, Italy and Albania in 2005.

2) National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs): ICHRP participated at the VII International Roundtable for Ombuds Institutions in Eastern Europe and the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), organised by UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, in Karlovy Vary (Czech Republic) on 18-22 November 2005, and at the XV Session of the International Co-ordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Seoul (Republic of Korea) on 14 September 2004.

3) Health: ICHRP's Executive Director prepared a paper, *Issues that arise between governments when developing a multilateral response to a potential outbreak of pandemic influenza and the ethical standards for WHO*, for the World Health Organisation (WHO) (December 2005-June 2006 – September 2006) and attended a Conference convened by WHO in 14 September 2006 in Geneva (Switzerland) to discuss the pandemic.

4) Human Rights Standard Setting: Launch of the report *Human Rights Standards: Learning from Experience*, in Geneva (Switzerland), 26 September 2006, written in co-operation with the International Commission of Jurists and the International Service for Human Rights. The report examines the history of human rights standard-setting in different United Nations forums. ICHRP organised trainings on Human Rights Standards Setting in Lisbon (Portugal) on 12 October 2006 and in Montevideo (Uruguay) on 27 November 2006 and two expert meetings in Geneva (Switzerland) to discuss the issue, on 13-14 February 2005 and on 10 October 2006 respectively. On 30-31 May 2006, in Mexico City (Mexico), ICHRP's Research Director was an expert adviser at a meeting convened by the Government of Mexico to discuss elaboration of an Optional Protocol on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

5) Poverty and Human Rights: ICHRP staff participated at a Workshop on Poverty and Human Rights in Santiago (Chile) on 2 August 2006. ICHRP presented papers on poverty, development and human rights at a UNESCO conference on poverty and human rights in Paris (France), on 18-19 October 2004, and at other events. ICHRP is conducting research on poverty and human rights, based on field research in Ghana, Thailand, Bangladesh, Bolivia, and Chile.

6) Decentralisation and Human Rights: in 2005 ICHRP published reports on decentralisation and human rights, *Local Government and Human Rights: Doing Good Service*, whose Russian summary UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) financed and helped to distribute. ICHRP presented at a UNDP workshop on decentralisation in Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) in December 2004.

7) 40th Anniversary Conference of United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) in Geneva (Switzerland), 20-21 April 2004: ICHRP participated.

8) NGO consultation concerning UNESCO's Human Rights programme, on 22-23 May 2003, in Paris (France): ICHRP participated.

9) World Summit on the Information Society: ICHRP presented its report *Journalism, Media and the challenge of human rights reporting* at side meeting, Geneva (Switzerland), 12 December 2003.

11) Human Rights Seminar in Geneva: between 2000 and 2005, ICHRP ran a human rights seminar, "Wilson's Cat", with the blessing of the OHCHR in the Palais Wilson, Geneva (Switzerland). Speakers included: Rodolfo Stavenhagen, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Indigenous People (9 April 2003), on his mandate; Bertrand Ramcharan, Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights, on challenges to international protection of human rights (26 June 2003); Mary Robinson, former United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights (26 November 2003) on globalisation; Theo van Boven, United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture (7 April 2004), on his mandate; Hina Jilani (23 June 2004), Special Representative on Human Rights Defenders, on her mandate; and Juan Mendez (28 February 2005), UN Special Representative on Genocide, on his mandate.

12) UNICEF: ICHRP's Research Director participated at a UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) meeting on a rights-based approach to education, in Panama City (Panama), on the 31 October and 1 November 2005.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century

1) ICHRP's Executive Director acted as a facilitator for an e-mail discussion convened by UNDP on MDGs and human rights during the first half of 2006. He prepared the first draft of a briefing pamphlet on the MDGs and human rights for UNDP's Governance Centre, Oslo (Norway), and attended a meeting convened by the Governance Centre to discuss MDGs and human rights in September 2006.

2) Overseas Development Institute's public seminar, 10 January 2005, London (United Kingdom): the Executive Director presented a paper on human rights and the MDGs.

3. Oasis Open City Foundation

(Special: 2003)

PART I. Introduction

The Open City is the place of reconciliation of the cultural values of the civil society: environment, social cohesion, economic growth, and access to services to everybody – a harmonic whole for the full integration of the human beings. Our mission is to develop projects, activities and programs to improve the quality of life and to allow the harmonic integration of human beings with nature, economic growth, and environment.

On August 19, 2004, The Open City International Foundation, Inc., (OCIF) was incorporated and FOCA became a member. Now, Oasis Open City Foundation belongs to a net of organizations around the world. This net of Open City organizations has many goals and takes action to organize and mobilize people and local resources towards inward development by:

- leveraging citizens' decision-making power through association and collective action in order to change depressed socioeconomic conditions;

- combating poverty, stimulating employment and equality of opportunities;

- responding to the growing request for more quality health and safety, personal development and leisure within municipalities; developing full faith and knowledge about civic values and civic competence as a source of social capital;

- influencing decisions and affecting individual, collective life and local governance towards sustainable development;

- empowering and mobilizing people towards a common aspiration of a sustainable future that cultivates peace, solidarity and understanding to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

FOCA's headquarter is in Curitiba, but our projects are carried out mainly in the Brazilian states of Tocantins, Amapá, Amazonas, Rondônia and Alagoas. We also co-participated in projects in Africa (Angola and Mozambique) and Italy (Sicily Region), besides forums in Portugal.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

ECOSOC – Economic and Social Council – United Nations:

Geneva (Switzerland) – June 30, 2003 – July 25, 2003

- Participated in the High Level Segment and NGOs Forum, presenting a statement about our educational project, adopted by 20 schools in the south of Brazil.

Brasilia (Brazil) – November 3, 2003 – November 6, 2003

- Organized and promoted the International Forum "New paths for Connecting Municipalities to Development", held in Brasilia (Brazil). The outcome of the Forum, the Brasilia Declaration, was endorsed by Economic and Social Council and its recommendations are being followed in several international and national actions.

New York (USA) – June 28, 2004 – July 23, 2004

- Participated in the High Level Segment with oral and written statement presenting the program for the Sintra Forum about sustainability and municipalities, asking for suggestions from the members.

Sintra (Portugal) – January 25, 2005 – January 26, 2005

- With Open City International Foundation Inc. and Portuguese Open City Association NGO, promotion of the event: "Agenda 21- Sustainability and Municipalities" held in Sintra, Portugal. Its results, "Sintra Letter," were endorsed by Economic and Social Council.

New York (USA) – June 29, 2005 – July 27, 2005

- Participated in the High Level Segment with oral and written statement, presenting the results achieved with the Sintra Letter, adopted by 35 Portuguese municipalities and that is being used as a refer point for environmental friendly development in other municipalities we are working.

Lisbon (Portugal) – October 16, 2006

- Participated in the event promoted by Open City International Foundation, Inc. and Portuguese Open City Association in Lisbon, Portugal "Partnerships for Results" in conjunction with United Nations International Fund for Partnerships (United Nations Democracy Fund and the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs). In this event was presented LUSONET, a network of Portuguese speaking countries NGO which FOCA is one of the founders.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – Brasilia (Brazil) – November 3, 2003 – November 6, 2003

- Participated in two of our Forum respectively, "New Paths for Connecting Municipalities with Economic Growth" and "Partnerships for Results."

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

October 7, 2003 – December 20, 2003

- Studies to identify factors of failure and success in Community and regional social and economic issues in the Amazonian Region. These studies showed the need of an event where proposals were presented regarding new economic alternatives for the region.

July 13, 2004 – December 11, 2004

- Cooperated together with Open City International Foundation, Inc. support, co-organized and co-promoted the first International Permanent Forum on "Planning Industrial Economic Alternatives for the Legal Amazon" in the Tocantins State (Brazil). An event to discuss pre-selected economic proposals with the following components: social inclusion through employment and entrepreneurship, environmental preservation, and that could be considered a regional economic alternative. Oasis Open City Foundation is the local implementation arm and Open City International Inc. is the financing and international coordinator.

- With a wide public and private partnership under the leadership of Open City International Foundation, Inc. developed a pilot of fish production fluctuant platforms managed by cooperatives of traditional local fishermen (Amazon Project). About 150 communities from three Brazilian States (Tocantins, Amapá and Rondônia) and a Bolivian Community participating from 2004 to 2007.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- Capacitated communities in the State of Alagoas and the State of Paraná in Handcraft: design and specific orientation to produce handcraft with market appeal, all within the Open City International Project "Art Handy." - March 7,2006 – June 24, 2006.

- Developed a book on environmental education based on the Area of Preservation of Guaraqueçaba in the South of Brazil, Paraná State. April 19, 2005 – September 10, 2005.

- Donated approximately 10,000 "Ueré in Guaraqueçaba" books to schools in six Brazilian States (Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Tocantins, Amapá, Rondônia and Alagoas) complying with completion of primary education activity on MDG #2 of achieving universal primary education. May 23, 2006 – July 15, 2006.

- Set up four libraries with the project, "The flying-book library," within communities of four Brazilian States (Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Amapá and Alagoas), which benefit about 45,000 people.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

With our *Amazon Project*, the local community citizens will receive not only education and training, but by participation in the project will guarantee food safety and a minimum-wage to the family, that will eradicate poverty and hunger in areas where the project is being provided. The project aims to affect 1,500 families in Brazilian Legal Amazonia. As result, we hope to lower the proportion of people living on less than $1.00 a day in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) (8.9% as stated in the last United Nations report); and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, 12% in LAC. With the ArtHandy project, 300 families are being included.

Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education

To ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling, we donated approximately 10,000 "Ueré in Guaraqueçaba" books to schools in six Brazilian States (Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Tocantins, Amapá, Rondônia and Alagoas), complying with the completion of primary education activity. Four libraries were set up on the states of Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Amapá and Alagoas, which benefit about 45,000 people. In LAC, 5% of children are not enrolled in primary education. The next quadrennial season, with the support of Open City International Foundation already in course and the new materials developed in network, FOCA will accomplish and implement a wider range of actions.

Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women

With the Amazon Project and ArtHandy Project, we aim to reduce gender disparity by training women in entrepreneurship issues and engage women politically in their communities.

Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability

In all our projects, there are concerns about environmental sustainability. FOCA integrates the principles of sustainable development into country policies, and our projects attempt to reverse the loss of environmental resources. The LabPark project that was studied and developed in this last years and will be implemented in subsequent years will assure the environmental preservation and sustainability in one of the most endangered extinction risk ecosystems, the Atlantic Rainforest. The Amazonian project preserves the Amazonian fish from extinction by creating an economic regional alternative and turning into an interesting investment rather than devastating productions as soy and cattle.

Goal 8 – Develop a global partnership for development

Oasis Open City is part of LUSONET and leads it in Brazil. Lusonet is a network that was the outcome from the first forum held in Lisbon, "Partnerships for Results"; aims to promote durable and sustainable development through projects and technical cooperation, create sustainable growth, long-term employment, and social cohesion on behalf of residents living in marginalized areas of CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries) through cooperation with other organizations (public or not) in America, Africa, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

4. Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities

(General: 1995)

2003 – 2006 Quadrennial Report on Activities related to the Work of the United Nations Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC) Objectives:

1- Preserve the identity and heritage of Islamic capitals and cities.

2- Achieve and enhance sustainable development in capitals and cities of member states.

3- Establish and develop comprehensive urban norms, systems, and plans that would serve the growth and prosperity of Islamic capitals and cities for the promotion of their cultural, environmental, urban, economic and social conditions.

4- Promote the level of services and municipal utilities in Islamic capitals and cities.

5- Enhance and promote capacity building programs for Islamic capitals and cities.

6- Facilitate cordiality, brotherhood, and friendship among Islamic capitals and cities, and support and coordinate the scope of cooperation.

Events organized by OICC:

- OICC held its 8th International Symposium entitled, "Sustainable Urban Management Strategies in the Islamic City," in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 25 to 27 April 2004. The Symposium was held in collaboration with United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) and the Dubai Municipality.

Events in which OICC participated:

- OICC's Representative attended the 41st Session of the Commission for Social Development, under the title, "National and International Cooperation for Social Development," which was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 11 to 21 February 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the 56th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the Promise of the United Nations held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 8 to 10 September 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the 10th Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland during the period from 1 to 5 December 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO), which was held in Geneva, Switzerland during the period from 4 to 6 December 2003.

- OICC's Representative attended the 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference on Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action, held at the United Nation Headquarters in New York, during the period from 8 to 10 September 2004.

- OICC's Representative participated by delivering a paper entitled "Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Architectural and Urban Heritage of OICC member Islamic Cities that are located on Mediterranean Sea " in the 5th International Seminar on "Management of the Shared Mediterranean Heritage", which was organized by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Centre in cooperation with Bibliotheca Alexandrina in the city of Alexandria, Egypt, during the period from 29 to 31 March 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the 13th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 11 to 22 April 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the 58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference entitled "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace, Partnership and Renewal," which was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, during the period from 7 to 9 September 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, which was held in Tunis, Tunisia, during the period from 16 to 18 November 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Observatory: "Measuring the Information Society", which was organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Bank and other bodies in parallel to the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis on 15 November 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the Roundtable on "Knowledge for Development", which was organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in parallel to the World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis on 17 November 2005.

- OICC's Representative attended the Arab High-level Meeting on "Sustainable Arab Cities, Secure Tenure and Good Urban Governance", which was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Cairo, Egypt, during the period from 15 to 18 December 2005.

- OICC participated in many other events organized by several regional and international organizations other than the United Nations throughout the period 2003-2006 on issues related to the United Nations agenda and goals.

- OICC published in its biannual magazine the following articles and materials that are in relation to the work of the United Nations and its various agencies:

  - The full text of Johannesburg Declaration which was issued by the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa – 26 August to 4 September 2002 (Issue No. 34, April 2003).

  - An article entitled "In Cooperation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): The Municipality of Al-Madinah Al-Munawarah Establishes the First Urban Observatory" (Issue No. 35, March 2004).

  - An article on "Dubai International Award for Best Practices to improve the Living Environment" (Issue No. 35, March 2004).

  - An article entitled "The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Establishes a Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People" (Issue No. 36, December 2004).

  - The full text of "The United Nations Millennium Declaration" (Issue No. 35, March 2004).

  - The full text of the Local Government's Declaration on Renewable Energies, Bonn, Germany, 1- 4 June 2004 (Issue No. 36 December 2004).

  - Material on the, "World Habitat Day 2004" under the title "Cities – Engines of Rural Development". OICC requested its members to celebrate this occasion (Issue No. 36, December 2004).

  - Material on the, "The 57th Annual DPI/NGO Conference under the title "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action", which was held at the UN Headquarters in New York, during the period 8-10 September 2004 (Issue No. 37, July 2005).

  - Information and materials concerning the, "World Summit on the Information Society", including the full text of Tunis Agenda for the Information Society and the full text of Tunis Commitment (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

- Material on the, "58th Annual DPI/NGO Conference" under the title "Voices for Peace, Partnerships and Renewal", which was held at the UN Headquarters in New York, during the period from 7 to 9 September 2005 (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

- The full text of "World Mayors and Municipal Leaders Declaration on Climate Change" which was presented at the occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 11 and COP/ MOP1) 7 December, 2005, Montreal, Canada (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

- Material on the Arab High Level Meeting on "Sustainable Arab Cities, Secure Tenure and Good Urban Governance", which was organized by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in Cairo, Egypt, during the period 15-18 December 2005 (Issue No. 38, March 2006).

5. World Economic Forum

(General: 1995)

Founded in 1971, the World Economic Forum acts in the spirit of entrepreneurship in the global public interest to further economic growth and social progress. The Foundation, whose Members are the 1,000 foremost global companies in the world today, is "committed to improving the state of the world". It brings together leaders of business, politics, academia and other institutions of society to engage in processes of developing and sharing ideas, opinions and knowledge on the key issues of the global agenda. The Forum's basic conviction is that the challenges of a globalized world cannot be solved by governments or by business alone. What is needed is a global partnership of leaders from governments, business, academia, labour and the other institutions of civil society committed to improving the world.

The Forum's meetings, particularly the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, have provided a unique platform for dialogue between leaders of United Nations organizations and business. A clear indication of the importance that the Forum attaches to the United Nations system came with Secretary-General Kofi Annan's choice of the Annual Meeting to launch the United Nations Global Compact, a set of principles that various actors agree to abide by in order to demonstrate their commitment to global citizenship.

By reaching out to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and by engaging in a constructive dialogue, the World Economic Forum aims to integrate civil society in discussions on setting the global agenda for the future. For many years, the Forum has not only acted as a bridge-builder between the private and the public sectors, but also as an integrator of civil society into this process.

As part of its efforts to further economic growth and social progress, the Forum has undertaken a number of formal and informal initiatives related to the United Nations system. Furthermore, the Forum has developed a number of long-term initiatives to facilitate the dialogue between international organizations, NGOs and the business community.

Various heads of United Nations programmes and agencies have participated in the Annual Meeting as well as Regional Summits for many years. The Forum's meetings do not only give them the opportunity to voice their ideas and ambitions in front of the top global corporate leaders and numerous political figures, but the events also give United Nations' officials the possibility to actively engage in working with their counterparts from the private sector and civil society.

During this period, key initiatives were developed that produced a number of concrete outcomes. The World Economic Forum learned to build on its strength as a convenor to allow the creation of public-private partnerships of varying scope.

Diseases such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), tuberculosis (TB) and malaria kill millions of people every year and damage the economic and social prospects of countries across the developing world. The private sector is a key player in the fight against diseases. Companies can bring significant resources of skills, implementation and access to at-risk populations which complement the activities of the public sector and civil society. The Global Health Initiative is a collaboration between the World Economic Forum's Member companies, such key United Nations agencies as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the World Health Organization's (WHO) Stop Tuberculosis and Roll Back Malaria programmes. The initiative coordinates private sector interaction with the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, working to increase private sector engagement in these public-private partnerships. It seeks to develop tools for businesses to promote good policy and practices within workforces and communities, and foster partnerships to develop policies and programmes.

Ensuring water resources are managed effectively is another key global challenge. In 2003, in association with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Economic Forum launched the Water Initiative to improve the quality and quantity of water for both businesses and communities.

2003 The achievements of the World Economic Forum's initiatives included working with the World Bank and UNAIDS to bring businesses together from 15 countries with high rates of HIV, in Zambia, to share corporate best practice in tackling AIDS; and publishing workplace guidelines on dealing with tuberculosis in partnership with the WHO and International Labour Organization (ILO). These guidelines seek to help companies tackle the disease and are available online at

The World Economic Forum launched a Global Governance Initiative at the Annual Meeting, from 21-25 January 2003, in New York-NY, to monitor progress towards the ambitious economic, social and environmental goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The initiative involves seven international groups of experts, each dedicated to evaluating the effort and cooperation among the key players seeking to achieve these goals. Targets set out in the declaration range from halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, to finding ways to eliminate war and the dangers posed by the dissemination of weapons of mass destruction.

2004 A report from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Micronutrient Initiative, *Vitamin and Mineral Deficiency,* was presented at the Annual Meeting 2004, in 20 January - Davos, Switzerland. It concluded that a lack of basic vitamins and minerals was damaging the health of one-third of the world's population and holding back the economic development of most countries in the southern hemisphere. The report found that this lack impaired intellectual development, compromised immune systems, provoked birth defects and consigned 2 billion people to lives below their physical and mental potential. The Annual Meeting provided a valuable opportunity to identify and address the broad spectrum of challenges to global security, prosperity and peace. At this Meeting, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan urged business leaders to support the Millennium Goals and warned against a slide back into brute competition and "the laws of the jungle".

The initiative continued to work with Forum Member companies and bodies such as the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the International Labour Organization, and the World Bank in southern Africa, India and South-East Asia. It launched the *India Business Alliance to Stop TB*, which will serve as a model for similar initiatives in other regions. It also published the first *report on the global business response to HIV/AIDS*, suggesting that companies are not yet playing a significant role in tackling the pandemic.

2005 The contribution Forum Members make to global citizenship was clearly evident following the tsunami that struck South-East Asia in December 2004. On request of the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), the Forum's Disaster Resource Network (DRN) played an important role in the international relief effort. Launched four years ago, the DRN draws together an alliance of business partners to coordinate humanitarian relief efforts on four continents. Its post-tsunami relief and recovery activity proved an inspiring example of the public-private collaborative model in action. Based at Sri Lanka's Bandaranaike International Airport, the DRN's Airport Emergency Team handled over 7,400 tons of relief supplies in 24 days. In total, it contributed an estimated US$ 1.7 million in volunteer labour and services to emergency relief efforts in the afflicted region.

The World Economic Forum has always recognized the importance of engaging civil society, encouraging its representatives to articulate their views at all its events. During 2004/2005, the Forum continued to foster strong relationships with an expanding cross-section of unions and non-governmental organizations. These relationships proved invaluable to progressing such programmes as the Global Health Initiative and the Partnership Against Corruption Initiative, the latter benefiting, for example, from the involvement of Transparency International. Other NGOs that made a significant contribution to the Forum's work during the year included Amnesty International and the Save the Children International Alliance, Oxfam and the WWF. In total, 55 NGOs participated in that year's Annual Meeting, from 26-30, January 2005 - Davos, Switzerland, where organizations from Swiss civil society were instrumental to the success of the Open Forum.

2006 Disaster Resource Network-India provided technical assistance on the construction of 400 shelters in the Poonch District of Jammu and Kashmir. The Global Health Initiative built momentum during another strong year by further engaging businesses in public-private partnerships to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, and helping promote important new projects. The launch of a new programme – HIV/AIDS: Going Beyond Big Business – explores how companies, such as Forum

Industry Partners Eskom, Unilever and Volkswagen, can work with governments, NGOs and international organizations to help their small and medium-sized suppliers establish HIV/AIDS workplace programmes. The programme has the potential to reach one million employees in small and medium-sized enterprises.

Education for the next generation of the world's growing population is an urgent priority for us all. The World Economic Forum's Global Education Initiative (GEI) aims to utilize the strengths of the private sector, along with government and civil society, to support education reform. Through a sustainable and collaborative approach, new technologies, especially in information communication technology (ICT), have modernized educational systems, skills development and quality learning. The Jordan Education Initiative, the Forum's first public-private partnership launched in 2003, has helped 82,000 students and trained over 3,500 teachers in the public education system. In Jordan, 100 discovery schools are now fully networked and connected, with access to computer labs. The Forum has applied learnings from Jordan to other new education initiatives. The Rajasthan Education Initiative, for instance, is employing innovative and locally appropriate public-private partnership models to improve educational outcomes, while the Egyptian government, through the Egyptian Education Initiative, is targeting more than 2.5 millions students and 250,000 teachers. The World Economic Forum is now working with its GEI partners to develop a set of activities to impact and catalyse public-private partnerships in education on a global level, partnering with key educational institutions such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).